

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



GREEK TREASURE IN PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A-WEEKLY-NEWSMAGAZINE

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### CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

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## Editor's Desk

The striking photograph reproduced on the cover of The Chautauquan Newsmagazine this week shows another of the Classical treasures which may be seen in this country. It is an Attic Stamnos (wine jar), with red figures depicting the struggle of Herakles with the Nemean lion. Once the property of Joseph Bonaparte, it is now in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

Appropriately the Chautauqua musical program this year gave noteworthy concert presentations of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam. His article on "Verdi" in this issue, further accentuates interest in the Centenary celebration.

\* \* \*

Volume 71 of The Chautauquan Newsmagazine contained thirteen illustrated weekly issues during the "vacation" months of June, July and August. Volume 72 began with the issue of September 6 and will contain 26 numbers. An index of Volume 71 has been prepared and will be supplied on request. Binding of the new form of pages which open flat, is easier and less expensive than formerly. We repeat the announcement that if preferred a single package containing the preceding weekly issues will be mailed to any address the first of each month.

\* \* \*

Looking backward over the first few months of expansion the idea of a weekly Chautauquan Newsmagazine service to Chautauquans has already more than justified itself. The 5-cent illustrated weekly meets an educational need of the times, which no institution except Chautauqua, in purpose or resources, can meet so well. We expect our friends to tell their friends how much is to be gained by getting The Chautauquan Weekly Newsmagazine habit of reading.

Looking forward we emphasize the service offered in consecutive studies of the conflict of civilizations Round About Constantinople; the forthcoming series of Chapters from the Life of Bishop Vincent, the educational genius of Chautauqua; the record of developments in unconventional methods of personal education in American life; the review of books worth while; the unprovincial Chautauqua perspective on significant tendencies and achievements in world affairs.

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 6

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913

Price 5 Cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

### Turkey's Final Victory and the Balkans

There is a third Balkan peace treaty, this time between Turkey and Bulgaria. The humiliation of the latter is complete. She found herself deserted by the powers and at the mercy of the Ottoman troops, which were gradually recapturing Thrace. She decided to negotiate with Turkey directly, and to make the best terms possible to her. As a result Turkey not only keeps Adrianople, but Kirk-Killise, Lule-Burgas and other battle fields of the first war. Bulgaria is pushed back into western Thrace, and the Enos-Media line of the London treaty is a faint memory. The map has to be studied to realize how much Bulgaria has lost by her arrogance and greed.

That Turkey was quick to perceive her advantage and grasp it, is not in the least surprising. She knows the powers: she has dealt with each of them and played one against another many times. She knew that in spite of the peace treaty of London, which the "concert" ratified and made its own, and in spite of threats of coercion, Russia would not be permitted by Germany and Austria to invade Turkish territory in Asia. She knew that the Balkan nations had little sympathy anywhere after their internecine quarrels and exhibitions of mutual hatred. Finally, it is a fact that many of the Christians and Jews in Thrace prefer Turkish to Bulgarian rule. A strong delegation representing many nationalities visited the capitals of Europe to plead for Turkish retention of Adrianople and other cities west of the Enos-Media line. Correspondents of impartiality and integrity have written indignantly about the Bulgarian atrocities in Thrace and Macedonia, and have proposed a commis-

sion of inquiry. It is doubtful whether the Carnegie Peace Foundation, which has announced such an inquiry will be permitted to conduct it. Objections have been raised, and hostility is certain to be encountered.

The Turko-Bulgarian treaty, above referred to, may not be the last of the series. The Balkans remain the Balkans. Albania is said to be in a state of anarchy. There has been fighting between Albanians and Servians, as the latter were given a slice of Albanian territory in the north as Greece was at the south. Albanians insist on independence and territorial integrity, and they have the support of Austria, not because she likes them or cares anything about autonomy, but because she dislikes Serbia and does not wish to have a strong thorn in her side.

It may be added that there are so many other conflicts of interest and ambition in and over the Balkans that Turkey cherishes the hope of winning additional victories. She may declare war on Greece in order to recapture Salonika. She does not regard herself as crushed, as degraded to a purely Asiatic power. She is once more a factor in Europe, and this means constant plotting and trading to recover lost territory or lost prestige.

To what a condition the Balkans have been reduced economically and morally by the conflict that has cost so much and settled so little is another question that might be made the subject of a scientific inquiry, such as the articles of the Carnegie Peace Foundation provide for. In these days every war ought to be investigated and judged by its fruits. It is certain that almost every war would be condemned. Reform and liberty are best promoted by moral pressure, by diplomatic honesty and by arbitration.

### Home Rule and Ulster Again

It is now admitted even by the opposition that the liberal government will remain in power in Britain long enough to pass the Irish Home Rule bill once more and overcome the resistance of the lords, who have twice rejected it. The bitter foes of the bill in Ulster, those Irish counties which have a Protestant and Orange majority—or almost a majority—are threatening insurrection and civil war. Sir Edward Carson and other Irish tory leaders are not only preaching the gospel of armed resistance to an Irish parliament, but drilling the more fanatical Orangemen and importing arms and ammunition. They are openly defying the government. They boast that constitutions and laws are nothing to them, and challenge the government to arrest them for their illegal talk and activity. The government has so far ignored them, not wishing to make martyrs of them and discounting their inflammatory oratory.

Yet the Ulster situation is grave, and there are many liberals and stanch home rulers who fear that disorder and rioting—if not insurrection—will take place in the centers of Protestant Ireland if home rule is pushed by their party. Some of these are earnestly asking whether home rule cannot be taken out of partisan warfare and settled by agreement and conference. A conference between the respective party leaders has been definitely suggested. It may or may not be arranged, but the prospects of a settlement by agreement are decidedly faint and remote. Ulster is uncompromising, and and it is supported by some tory organs that demand of the government the dropping of its home rule bill. No conference is possible on this basis. If the tories will recognize the existence of an Irish question, the need of some form of home rule, the possibility of "devolution," or of local parliaments for the handling of local affairs, a conference may be possible. Without give-and-take no settlement by agreement is even conceivable.

If, however, no conference is held, and the Asquith government persists—as it must do—in its course, the liberals may deem it wise to make one concession—namely, to dissolve parliament and hold a general election before the king is asked to sign the home rule bill. This plan is favored by some fairly impartial writers. A veto of the measure by the crown is out of the

question. The veto is dead—as dead as Queen Anne, in Asquith's words. The king must act through ministers, and the ministers must have a majority in the commons. The present king is not likely to attempt a reactionary coup d'état and offend the democracy of the whole kingdom. But if the ministry should advise him to withhold his signature pending an election on the home rule issue, he would run no risk in acting in accordance with that advice. Can Asquith adopt this course? Would an election be honestly fought on home rule and thus constitute a referendum? Would not other issues, true and false, be dragged in by the politicians for the sake of catching votes? If other issues should be dragged in, the election would afford no test of public sentiment on home rule. Everything would remain confused and uncertain.

The Asquith ministry may finally decide to reject even this proposal and hold a general election after the home rule bill reaches the statute-book but before a parliament is established in Dublin. The tories do not like this plan, for they fear disorder and rioting in Nationalist and Catholic Ireland in the event of their attempting to repeal the home rule act and dash Irish hopes. No plan is free from difficulties and objections, but the liberals must adopt one that is just to Ireland and their own following.



An unusually interesting demonstration of the value of dynamite in stopping a forest fire was made by the Dupont Powder Company at a summer meeting of the Eastern Foresters Association on the College Forest of the New York State College of Forestry at Wanakena, N. Y. For many years it has been a problem how to stop, in an effective and rapid way, the ground fires, which have done so much damage in the Adirondacks. Over large areas in the Adirondacks and Catskills the mineral soil is covered, often several feet deep, with a duff or peat which will often hold a smoldering fire for many weeks and sometimes months. A sharp fire was set by the students of the State Ranger School and in front of this advancing fire was placed a string of dynamite cartridges, which as the fire reached the line were exploded and the fire was halted as effectively as if it had reached a stream of water. The dynamite threw up vast quantities of loose soil, leaving a ditch several feet deep. A fire smoldering in heavy soil would be stopped absolutely by such a ditch and the loose material thrown up could be used to advantage as a smother for any fire that might be left burning on the ground over which the surface fire had passed. This demonstration proved that at a cost of from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a ditch could be formed, that would stop an ordinary sub-surface fire and that placing the dynamite would not take twenty minutes to half an hour. Without the use of some explosive it might take several men several days to check the fire by the construction of such a ditch.

## Slavery and Peonage in the Philippines

It is the curse of partisan politics that it discourages, if it does not stifle, honest and reasonable discussion. In the long run, of course, we get down to bed rock, to facts and real issues, but the run is often very long indeed. Misrepresentation, perversion, falsehood, prejudice, cant and humbug must first be combated and disposed of, or rendered comparatively harmless. There are times when this cannot be done, and at such times the right men lose and the wrong men win. Society pays the penalty in bad government, in privilege, in waste. But human nature is what it is, the party struggle is the struggle for power and place and fame, and we have to take things as they come while laboring to make them better.

There is at this time a Philippine question in the United States. It is this: Shall we definitely abandon the plan of keeping the Asiatic archipelago (which can never be made an integral part of the Republic) as a sort of possession, and proclaim our intention of giving the natives full independence at the first opportunity? If we decide to do this, shall we set a date for the grant of independence? Or shall we continue to govern the islands as a territory and leave the future to dictate its own policies? Shall we regard ourselves as the trustees of the island for an indefinite time and make no pledge as to the termination of this relationship?

This is the issue. Certain Democratic leaders earnestly favor the first course, and they have the support of independent anti-imperialists. The administration has been too busy with other and more urgent tasks to take up this question, but its sympathies are known and the platform on which the Democrats stood last year contains a plank that commits them to the policy of Filipino independence as well as of an immediate declaration to that effect by Congress.

Now, there is room for honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this policy. Even those who are not permanent-annexation partisans, who regard the islands as a trust, may believe that the natives are not yet fit for full freedom and that a promise of it would be premature and perhaps even dangerous. It is possible to hold that American control is good for the islands for some time to come, and that the best interests of the Filipinos themselves will

be subserved by a longer period of "subjection" to our suzerainty. On the other hand, it is possible to argue the other way; to urge that self-government is better than alien government under any circumstances, that the Filipinos are sufficiently civilized to be trusted with the conduct of their own affairs, and that our system does not admit of arbitrary, extra-constitutional rule in distant colonies.

By some, indeed, the arguments are carried on along these sound lines. But others are raising false and irrelevant issues, darkening counsel and exciting mere prejudice and bigotry. Thus the cry has been raised that slavery and peonage exist in the islands, even in the most advanced of them, and that the native legislators of the Assembly have wilfully refused to enact legislation suppressing these evils. The auditor of the Philippines, Mr. Phipps, wrote in a recent report:

The almost universal report made to me by each person who had been asked to investigate was that slavery in some form existed to his personal knowledge; with a number of them it is a form of peonage, which is the most extensive form of slavery practiced here; with many others it is the barter and sale of human beings by one person to another who holds such persons so sold to him in absolute subjugation and they perform duties and labor for him without compensation further than scanty clothing and in instances indifferent food.

It is important to know whether these statements are true or not. If they are true, the responsibility for the situation must be divided between the American commissioners who govern the islands and the native representative Assembly which legislates subject to the veto of the commission. Every sane person understands that slavery and peonage cannot be abolished in a year or decade where they have taken root. The history of slavery in this country is sufficiently enlightening. As to peonage, we have not abolished it yet. It will take time to eradicate evils that rest on interest, custom and usage.

There are, however, narrow and violent partisans who drag the matter into politics, who argue that if slavery and peonage, even in mild forms, persist in the islands, independence cannot be conferred upon them, no matter what other proof of fitness the natives may give. This position is manifestly absurd. The question of independence will not be decided with reference

to the existence or nonexistence of slavery and peonage in the forms alleged.

"Politics" should be contemptuously dismissed and the question treated on its merits. Every effort should be made to abolish slavery and peonage in the Philippines, and there should be co-operation for the purpose between our commissioners and the native legislators. It is reported that an investigation has been ordered by the Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison. Legislation may follow this investigation.



That even prison life is yielding to modern humanitarian impulses is indicated in the number of prisons that are maintaining schools for the benefit of prisoners. Out of 55 prisons in the United States and Canada reporting to the United States Bureau of Education, 44 have schools. In 33 of these a civilian head teacher is in charge. Altogether there are 27 evening schools, 19 day schools, eight correspondence schools. Both academic and trade subjects are taught.



### The Case of Mr. Bryan

A good many editors have been worrying—in a purely professional capacity—about "the Bryan scandal." What has our Secretary of State done? Has he stolen public or private money? Has he brought the country to the brink of war by some blunder that is worse than a crime? Has he neglected the duties of his exalted office? No; he is guilty of none of these things. He has, however, lectured for money at some Circuit Chautauquas, popular summer assemblies. He explained that he has done this because he cannot live on the salary paid him by the public and has no other means of adding to his income than lecturing and writing.

If the newspapers and cheap partisan politician had expressed regret at this necessity and dropped the subject, there would have been no scandal. As between the "good taste" of lecturing for money and writing articles for money while in office, tastes differ. Malicious or ignorant misrepresentation created the "scandal," for foreign newspapers, ignorant of our conditions; of our popular educational institutions, of our democratic ways, and apt to take our yellow press seriously, heaped ridicule and caricature upon Mr. Bryan, while the old-style diplomats viewed with horror his departure from their code of dignity and decorum. Mr. Bryan has been described as a vaudeville performer, as a circus "headliner," as a companion of clowns and trainers of animals.

The Bryan scandal is one of our too numer-

ous newspaper scandals. It is due to supercilious contempt for what is called "The Chautauqua circuit," to provincialism and shallow pride. We reproduce one of the many letters which honest eye-witnesses have contributed to the press apropos of the Bryan "scandal." It was written to the New York World:

With some two hundred others of Maryland's public school teachers, I attended every number, save one, of the Chautauqua program given at Easton, Md., during the week of Sept. 2. I had during that time the pleasure of listening for the third time to Mr. Bryan. He delivered his lecture, "The Signs of the Times," to a large, enthusiastic audience of refined, cultured people. If there was anything "bizarre, incongruous, cheap, blatant," about his surroundings, there seemed to be no one present who was supersensitive enough to perceive that fact.

I am a teacher of ten years' experience in the public schools of Michigan and Maryland, have heard much of the best musical, literary and lecture talent on the American platform, and I know whereof I speak. You owe to Mr. Bryan and to the general public an abject apology.

Stella M. Matthews.

Ridgely, Md., Sept. 20.

This is worth infinitely more as testimony than a thousand editorials written by enemies of Mr. Bryan or by thoughtless scribblers who know nothing or care nothing about the facts. Mr. Bryan is an able, sincere and enlightened Secretary of State. He stands for honest diplomacy and for peace and national honor. It is a pity that he should need to lecture or write for pay, but he has committed no moral offence and is entitled to fair play. Some of his predecessors have obtained money in less creditable ways.



In view of the rapidly increasing demand made upon the public schools it is rather disheartening to consider the economic status of those upon whom educational efficiency ultimately depends—the teacher. The problem of teachers' salaries is by no means a new one, but it has seldom been shown how serious the whole matter is in its larger social aspects. Teachers, like all those on fixed salaries, have felt the increased cost of living to a greater degree than other workers, and in a way that means serious social loss, since the efficiency of all producing classes of the population is so directly affected by the process of education. The whole problem is presented with a solid background of reliable economic fact in the current report of the committee on "teachers' salaries and the high cost of living," of the National Education Association.

The report is based on an investigation of five American cities in different sections of the country. Especially significant in the findings are the lowered standards that inevitably follow increased cost of living without adequate salary advance; the lessened social efficiency of a group of workers unable to save for old age; and the danger of a condition which discourages marriage and the raising of a family.

# UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DRAMA

George E. Vincent

[President Chautauqua Institution and University of Minnesota]

**T**HERE is a conspiracy to make rural life attractive. Agricultural colleges are publishing bulletins and sending out lecturers. Farmers' Institutes are being held, moving picture machines are invading field and dairy barn. Conventions, conferences and commissions are discussing the prob-

scientific information, repeated personal application of knowledge to practical daily problems, and genuine loyalty to the common life afford sufficient scope and satisfaction for a high order of ability. The educational pill has been judiciously sugar-coated with wholesome comedy, and the whole play has

when the hero makes an offer of marriage she declines on the ground that the hardships of country life and especially the drudgery of farm women are more than she can endure.

The hero, driven from home by the intolerance of his father, goes to an Agricultural College, where he makes



Life on the Old Farm

lems of life in the open country. All of these agencies are seeking to make vivid the opportunities of prosperity, personal happiness and social progress in the farming regions.

One of the latest devices in this movement consists in using the drama as a vehicle of education and suggestion. The Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota is sending to various towns in the state a student dramatic company which presents a play called "Back to the Farm." The response of the public so far has been gratifying and the success of the experiment seems assured.

The object of the play is, of course, to show that scientific farming, cooperation with one's neighbors, an alert and intelligent attitude toward community problems, constant contact with

been given unity and interest by an undercurrent of sentiment.

The author of the play is Merlin Shumway, a student in the School of Agriculture, a division of the Department of Agriculture in the University. Mr. Shumway knows farm life thoroughly and has succeeded in depicting rural situations and types of character with real success. The plot of the drama is as follows: the hero, a young man approaching his majority, revolts against the unsympathetic and nagging treatment of his father, a farmer of the old type, who scorns "book-farming" and all improved devices. The traditional "rule of thumb" methods are good enough for him. The heroine is a young school teacher from the city, who has charge of the district school in the vicinity. In the first act

his own way, laying up something besides from the earnings of his vacations. He hears nothing from the old farm because his father remains obdurate and refuses to listen to overtures of any kind. While the hero is prospering at college, the old farm is going from bad to worse, the mortgage remains unpaid, and gradually the threat of foreclosure hangs over the homestead. The mother of the hero in despair goes to town, discovers her son at a fraternity ball, tells him of the situation on the farm and begs him to return. He has been awaiting the call, and eagerly hastens home, announcing that it has been his ambition to make the old farm "the best in the state."

The third act finds the farm two or three years later thoroughly reorganized, and on a prosperous basis. In-

stead of paying off the mortgage in the traditional "Old-Homestead" fashion, the modern farmer has borrowed more money, which he secures easily when it is made plain that the funds are not desired for living expenses but as capital for extending a profitable business. The heroine, who has tired of city life, and has prepared herself to teach domestic science in a near-by vocational



Hero and Heroine

high school, appears and, as the curtain falls, joins the hero in pledges of loyalty to life in the open country.

A Swedish man of all work, who slowly acquires a knowledge of germs and other scientific mysteries, provides, in company with a Swedish maid, an element of comedy. The old farmer with one of his cronies, furnish a background of tradition, superstition and prejudice, against which the hero's modern methods and ideals stand out with marked clearness.

During September this play was presented at a dozen county fairs. Special tents were sent out by the Extension Service, set up on the fair grounds and made centers for scientific demonstrations and dramatic performances. Thus the University seeks to carry out the ideal embodied in the motto of the Extension Service, "A State-wide Campus."

This attempt to use the drama for propagandist purposes suggests many interesting possibilities. It is perhaps too much to expect that a local Min-

nesota drama will be attempted, but there is no reason why this dramatic vehicle should not be employed in many ways. The Extension Division has for two years been sending dramatic companies in circuits to towns in the state, and hopes to extend this service for lyceum courses and in other ways. In conjunction with local dramatic clubs in towns over the state and in connec-



Father and Mother

tion with lectures on the modern drama attempts will be made to present with amateur companies the best dramatic literature. There is even a possibility that the experiment may lead to the maintenance of stock companies, touring the state under the auspices of the Extension Division.

The whole history of the drama shows how important a part it has played in the development of civilization, and there is no reason to believe that it may not under proper guidance and influences continue to be a most important factor in the cultural development of the United States.

The drama, motion pictures and lantern slides, story telling, and "school cities" in which self government is promoted, are forms of inculcating correct ethical standards which are found in some cities, Newark, New Jersey; Houston, Texas; Hayward, California, and a few other cities have forms of student self-government.

## THOROUGHNESS\*

Thoroughness grows more necessary as it becomes less fashionable. Sound and disciplined thinking is hard to sustain in an atmosphere filled with the snapping sparks of rapidly following emotional outbursts. The patient examination of evidences is not easy at a time when trial by newspaper elbows to one side the slower process of trial by jury. The careful study of all that is involved in a proposal for some new sort of action in morals, in politics, or in society, is at a disadvantage when public attention is dragged quickly from one point of the emotional compass to another, and when masses of men, intent only on what they wish to get away from, have no sort of care for what they are going toward.

Just now gossip displaces conversation; vice and loathsome disease are extolled as worthy of discussion in the drawing room and of presentation on the stage; absorption in current topics (which tomorrow may be neither current nor topics) leaves no place for the genuine study of that history and that literature which have stood Horace's "tempus edax rerum." Every ruling tendency is to make life a Flatland, an affair of two dimensions, with no depth, no background, no permanent root.

For in this there is no support to be found in the study of science, of history, of literature, or of philosophy; least of all, in the lessons taught by the majestic doctrine of evolution. Each and all of these insists unendingly on thoroughness and on standards of excellence. There can be no doubt, however, that we moderns have lost much of the old respect for thoroughness. We seem to think that superficial brilliancy counts for more.

He who has schooled himself to go to the bottom of things, to follow up every hint, and to pursue to its end each implication, has begun to get a true notion of the inter-dependence of nature and of life. In this way he learns the lesson that beneath superficial differences lie hidden, yet controlling, likenesses and unities. He comes to understand that, however diffused the light of experience may seem to be, in reality it comes from a single source. He catches sight of the significance of principles, rules, laws and he finds out how these principles, rules, laws manifest themselves in various and diverse ways that are a part of their life but are not all of it."

\*From an address by President Nicholas Murray Butler at Columbia University.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and  
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston  
June 25 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 Furness Ab'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
July 11 London  
July 12 London  
July 13 London  
July 14 Paris  
July 15 Paris  
July 16 Paris  
July 17 Paris  
July 18 Paris  
July 19 Paris  
July 20 Paris  
July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 26 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Florence  
Aug. 4 Florence  
Aug. 5 Florence  
Aug. 6 Florence  
Aug. 7 Florence  
Aug. 8 Florence  
Aug. 9 Florence  
Aug. 10 Rome  
Aug. 11 Rome  
Aug. 12 Rome  
Aug. 13 Rome  
Aug. 14 Rome  
Aug. 15 Rome  
Aug. 16 Rome  
Aug. 17 Rome  
Aug. 18 Naples  
Aug. 19 Pompeii  
Aug. 20 Capri  
Aug. 21 Amalfi  
Aug. 22 Brindisi  
Aug. 23 Corfu  
Aug. 24 Patras  
Aug. 25 Athens  
Aug. 26 Athens  
Aug. 27 Athens  
Aug. 28 Athens  
Aug. 29 Athens  
Aug. 30 Delphi  
Aug. 31 Delphi  
Sept. 1 Olympia  
Sept. 2 Olympia  
Sept. 3 Patras  
Sept. 4 Palermo  
Sept. 5 Naples  
Sept. 6 Algiers  
Sept. 7  
Sept. 8  
Due New York



THE QUAI AT ANTWERP

The cut shows a short section of the Quai along the River Scheldt where Antwerp carries on one of the liveliest traffics in the world. In the center foreground is a floating platform which rises and falls with the tide for the accommodation of local steamers. Further on, great ocean liners are moored, the arrangements for handling freight being far superior to anything of the kind in American ports. Above this heavy traffic runs for a long distance an elevated sidewalk or promenade the end of which is seen in the center of the cut. The old castle to the right was the seat of the Inquisition and its tortures. In the dim distance is the spire of Antwerp Cathedral, famous for its masterpieces of Rubens and its chimes of 99 bells.

## STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS

Belgium occupies a unique position among the powers of Europe. Possessed of immense resources, the conditions of a vast industrial development, her position is such that international jealousies prevent her absorption by the great land hungry powers. Her splendid harbor of Antwerp, superior to any in France, and her position within the natural contour of that country seem to predestine her to become a part of that country. But were France to annex Belgium, as she easily might do if left to herself, Germany would immediately retaliate by annexing Holland, which England as well as France could not tolerate. The slightest move, therefore, toward lessening the independence of these little lands would upset the delicate equilibrium of European statecraft and precipitate that great European war which all expect but which all strive to postpone. Hence Belgium persists, guaranteed by the Powers, and safeguarded by their enduring jealousies. Her great ocean going commerce is protected by no warship, and her vast industries are burdened with no naval tax. Realizing perfectly that her utmost endeavors would not protect her if it came to a trial of force, she wisely decides to make no such effort, but to concentrate her energies on the mines, the furnaces and the great gateways of commerce which the balanced

selfishness of her great neighbors leaves undisputedly hers.

With unburdened security comes wealth, and with wealth in turn comes power. The coffers of Belgium are filled, and she seeks new opportunities for the employment of her capital. And lo! she finds opportunity where others are denied. China and the newly awakened East with half the world's resources as yet untouched, seek the capital and the experience of the industrially developed West to hasten the realization of her destiny. To whom does she turn? To those equipped with navies and battleships? Not so. These are the things she fears. But to Belgium, a country powerless to oppress, and therefore trustworthy to help. Again and again we read of mining or railway concessions granted to Belgian syndicates. The extent of these operations is such as to justify the suspicion that they quite exceed even the ample resources of the little kingdom. Foreign capital is undoubtedly seeking investment under the aegis of Belgium. Curious reversal of precedence, this. The weapons with which the giants have armed themselves at such cost have brought weakness and privation of privilege, and the weakling that exists by their sufferance is now petitioned to share with them her power.

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July 21 Brussels  
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Oberland  
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July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Florence  
Aug. 4 Florence  
Aug. 5 Florence  
Aug. 6 Florence  
Aug. 7 Florence  
Aug. 8 Florence  
Aug. 9 Florence  
Aug. 10 To Trent  
Aug. 11 Innsbruck  
Aug. 12 Munich  
Aug. 13 Munich  
Aug. 14 Munich  
or Beyreuth  
Aug. 15 Nurnberg  
or Beyreuth  
Aug. 16 Nurnberg  
or Beyreuth  
Aug. 17 Rothenberg  
or Beyreuth  
Aug. 18 To Dresden  
Aug. 19 Dresden  
Aug. 20 Dresden  
Aug. 21 Dresden  
Aug. 22 Berlin  
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Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.

# GIUSEPPE VERDI: CENTENARY

Alfred Hallam\*

TO the young student a careful study of the life of Verdi, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated yesterday, October 10, should be a great inspiration. Perseverance and persistency were two of his great characteristics.

Unlike many musicians who have passed their infancy and childhood in artistic surroundings, Verdi's musical genius had to fight for its development against many difficulties.

His parents kept a small inn at Roncole the place of his birth and sold besides spirits, sugar, coffee, matches, clay pipes, etcetera.

As a boy he was of rather a melancholy character, seldom joining his playmates in their games, habitually indifferent, and we are told the one thing that would arouse him was the occasional passing through the village of an organ grinder. Hearing one of these organs he could not be kept indoors and would follow the itinerant player as far as his little legs could carry him. Strange that he was destined to afford an inexhaustible repertoire to these instruments for half a century all over the world!

Two illustrations of his early musical aptitude will be of interest. His father was the owner of an old spinet, upon which the boy practiced with great earnestness. At first he was satisfied to find and play the first five notes of the scale; next he most anxiously endeavored to find out chords. Once he was in perfect rapture at having sounded the Major third and fifth of C. The following day he could not find the chord again, whereupon he began to fret and fume, and then got into such a temper, that taking up a hammer he began to break the spinet into pieces. The noise soon brought his father into the room, who seeing the havoc his son had wrought, landed so heavy a blow on Giuseppe's ear, that once for all his mind was cleared of any thought of again punishing the spinet for his inability to strike common chords.

The following incident occurred when he was seven years old. He was assisting the priest at the Mass in the little

church of Roncole. At the very moment of the elevation of the Host the harmonies that flowed from the organ struck the child as so sweet that he stood motionless in ecstasy. "Water," said the priest to the acolyte; and the latter not heeding him, the demand was repeated. Still no reply. "Water," a third time said the priest, kicking the



Giuseppe Verdi

child so brutally that he fell headlong down the steps of the altar, knocked his head against the floor, and was brought unconscious into the sacristy.

At the age of ten, he was appointed organist of this same church, succeeding his teacher, old Baistrocchi. His parents now began to think that a knowledge of the three R's could but bring good to him in after life, and he was sent to a school in Busseto, where he received his education, board and lodging for six cents a day, all his parents felt they could afford to pay. He still held his position as organist at Roncole, walking there every Sunday morning and back to Busseto after evening service.

As a child he had two narrow escapes from death. The first occurred while he was an infant in arms. In 1814 the Russian and Austrian troops were passing through Italy, leaving death and destruction behind. A detachment having stopped at Roncole, all the women

took refuge in the church, but even there they were not safe for the doors were unhinged and all the poor helpless women and children were ruthlessly wounded and killed. Verdi's mother, with the little Giuseppe in her arms ascended the narrow staircase to the belfry and hid herself and her baby among the timbers, remaining there until the drunken troops were far beyond the village.

His second narrow escape from death came one dark night when, worn out by fatigue and want of food, he was walking back from his services at Roncole. He lost his way, and fell into a deep canal. It was a cold night, and his limbs were absolutely paralyzed, and but for an old woman who was passing the spot and heard his cries for help the boy would have been lost.

One of the incidents of Verdi's artistic career to which an undue importance has been often attached was his being refused a scholarship at the Conservatory of Milan. Not to get a scholarship does not imply that a candidate is unable, or unqualified to fill a musical career. It means only that there being but one place vacant and twenty who passed as good an examination as he, he shared with nineteen others the ill luck of not being the happy one chosen. Nothing daunted, however, the young composer stuck to the career which he had undertaken, and on the advice of friends, he asked Signor Lavigna to give him lessons in composition and orchestration. To him actually belongs the honor of being the teacher of Verdi. This was in 1831, when Verdi was eighteen. In 1836 he married Margherita the eldest daughter of Barezzi, who had watched his career from childhood with considerable interest.

In 1839 his first opera, "Oberta, Conte di S. Bonifacio" was performed at Milan, and while not extraordinarily successful was well received by the public and gave him great encouragement for further effort.

Verdi was a prolific writer, as is shown by the fact that from 1839 to 1850 he composed sixteen operas. His biggest successes up to that time were "Ernani," "Attila" and "Luisa Miller."

From 1851 to 1853 he composed

\*Director, Conservatory of Music, Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs, New York. Director of Music, Chautauqua Institution.

"Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata." "Rigoletto" was written in forty days, as great and genuine a success as was ever achieved by any operatic composer since no change, either of time or artistic taste, during more than fifty years, has been able to dim the beauty of this masterpiece.

Verdi was by nature, inclination and education, an operatic composer, and whatever he did in other directions must be considered only as accessory. Yet one wonders at his power of religious composition as is shown in his great sacred work, known as the "Manzoni Requiem" the history of which is of more than ordinary interest. Shortly after Rossini's death in 1868 Verdi conceived the idea of a requiem in his memory, to be written by thirteen different Italian composers, each composer to write one number of the mass, Verdi taking the last, the "Libera Me." The several numbers were duly set to music and sent in, but as might be expected, when performed in an uninterrupted succession they were found to be so dissimilar in treatment, and the whole work so incoherent and lacking in symmetry and unity that the scheme went no further. Aggucato of Milan, who examined the complete work was so impressed by the one Verdi number, that he wrote to him urging him to complete the entire requiem.

About this time, 1873, Alessandro Manzoni, the founder of the romantic school in Italian literature, died, and was universally mourned by his countrymen. The requiem which had been intended for Rossini was now written by Verdi for his friend, the great Italian poet.

The one great grief in Verdi's career, was the death of his two young children and his beautiful young wife, all within three months' time. No wonder that the comic opera "Gioino di Regno" which he was under contract to write at that time was an utter failure. In a sudden fit of despondency over this failure, he resolved to give up composition, and it was only through the persistent persuasion of Merelli, the impresario, that he was induced to resume his work. His last great com-

position was the opera "Falstaff" which had its first performance in Milan on February 9, 1893. It is an opera which would have ranked as a marvel if it had proceeded from a man of any age, but which from a man in his eightieth year, is beyond all precedent.

From the earliest moment of Verdi's career, his dislike of the turmoil of the world never varied. Decorations, orders, titles were heaped upon him at home and abroad, but he was always annoyed if addressed otherwise than "Signor Verdi."

Some years after the loss of his wife and children he married Madame Strep-poni. He lived all the year round on his farm at S. Agata, looking after his farming operations to which in late years he devoted more time than to music. His fame, however, is indissolubly connected with his music, and in the pursuit of that art he has become one of the most admired composers of his time. He passed away at his home in S. Agata on January 27, 1901.

## FROM EDUCATIONAL FIELDS

A Rhodes Scholar must be a good athlete. Prof. Parkin, who is in active charge of the administration of the Rhodes Scholarship Foundation, says of this provision as it affects the United States: "Certain well defined conditions have made it difficult to apply in some communities the athletic tests suggested by Rhodes, if at the same time due regard is paid to other essential interests of the scholarship scheme. In the universities and colleges of the United States athletics have become a highly specialized side of student life. Instead of thousands of men taking an active part in the college sports, as is the case at Oxford and Cambridge, or the hundreds of boys with whom it is compulsory in the great English public schools, the interest of the games is concentrated upon a very limited number of men who compose the college teams. The pressure brought upon these teams to maintain the athletic reputation of their institutions is very great, and success is pursued with an energy very unfavorable to other work and in something very close akin to the professional spirit. I have been constantly told by educational authorities in the United States that college athletics were not favorable to the production of the all-round man whom Rhodes evidently had in his mind. In a less degree circumstances similar are met with in some of the colonial communities."

The development of courses in journalism is by no means peculiar to the United States. Lecture courses in German universities were begun as early as 1906. These deal with such subjects as, at Leipzig, the history, organization,

and technique of journalism; at Berlin, with public opinion and journalism in Germany, together with a practical course introductory to journalism; at Zurich, with the history and system of the law of the press; at Berne, with practical courses in editing and news service of a newspaper.

It is peculiarly appropriate that a lectureship on the history, language and literature of the Netherlands should be established first in New York City—that once was called New Amsterdam. In Sept., 1913, Mr. Leonard C. Van Noppen began his work at Columbia University as Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer. Mr. Van Noppen has been chosen by the government of the Netherlands as the first incumbent of this newly established post. Other eminent lecturers will be sent in following years, and it is hoped that in a short time the Dutch language, literature and history will be taught in other universities.

The establishment of this lectureship is of great importance. It is a remarkable fact that while a great admiration for Holland and the Dutch people exists in America, the opportunity to study the language and literature of that country does not exist. In nearly all the great universities, where instruction is given in Danish, Swedish, Icelandic and Chinese, Dutch up to the present time has not been represented. The government of the Netherlands hopes that by the exchange of professors between the two countries, the way will be opened for a more intimate intercourse, a better understanding, a warmer appreciation, and a closer contact.

NOTE—A statue of Verdi, a colossal piece of sculpture by Orazio Grossani, of Milan, which is to be erected in San Francisco as the gift of its Italian-American citizens, has reached New York from Genoa. The statue is of black and red marble and bronze, weighs fifty tons, and is in twenty-two cases.

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

in the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.



College Hill Circle, Winfield, Kansas. Oldest and Youngest Members, Aged 76 and 13, at the right of the front row

Ardmore, Oklahoma, has held a Chautauqua Vesper service which was conducted by the Episcopal and Presbyterian clergymen of the town. An address was made by Mr. C. W. Richards, superintendent of the city schools. Ardmore Chautauqua enthusiasts are particularly fortunate in securing the friendly co-operation of Mr. Richards in their effort to extend educational ideals. He is a lover of literature, an untiring student, and a gifted speaker whose interesting personality and admirable talks have made him deservedly popular, and the address at the Vesper service was a delight and an enjoyment to all.

Mr. Richards spoke of the inspiring and unifying force of the Chautauqua spirit in the home life of today with emphasis on the need of the discipline of systematic reading. A very pretty and appropriate tribute was paid by Mr. Richards to Emerson—that fine American with “a Greek head on Yankee shoulders”—for whom this year's class is named. His likening the person with no system in reading in the maze of modern books, unto the stranger in a large city with no friend or guide

chimed perfectly with the Emerson's motto: “Let us know the Truth.”

A Chautauqua Circle has been formed at Ardmore. It meets in the High School building.

The Long Beach, California, Assembly has been growing in attendance and interest each year since its organization. Recognition Day, August 21, was

the beginning of a new era in Assembly work at Long Beach, and Chautauqua work will be a prominent feature hereafter. The Secretary-Manager of the Assembly, Mr. David P. Ward, is an '87 and was at Chautauqua, New York, and marched through the Golden Gate with the Pansy Class. A boy came to his home a few months later and he was named Vincent after beloved Bishop Vincent. Southern California has a splendid population for a first class Assembly.

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Dr. R. A. Bolt, president of the Ching Hau College of Peking, China, is a son of Mrs. R. C. Bolt, president of the Kate Kimball Circle of St. Louis. Mrs. Bolt was at Chautauqua, New York, this summer, always an interested listener and observer, and always taking notes for the benefit of her Circle work.

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Mrs. C. E. Risser of Des Moines, Iowa, a C. L. S. C. organizer, was presented at the end of the last reading year with an owl pin, emblematic of the 1913 Class, and also with a spoon engraved “C. L. S. C., 1913.”

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Mr. H. M. Butler of St. Louis, Missouri, an octogenarian and a musician, is still keeping up an active interest in the Class of 1916.

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A banquet of Chautauqua Alumni signaled the end of the Chautauqua Assembly at Framingham, Massachusetts.



Where the Wilson (New York) Progressives Sometimes Meet

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

**THE LIVING PLANT.** A Description and Interpretation of Its Functions and Structure. By William F. Ganong, Professor in Smith College. New York: Henry Holt & Company. \$3.50 net.

A most attractively bound volume this, with excellent print and many illustrations. The book is not written for botanists, although it will bear scientific examination, but it seeks to present an accurate and vivid conception of the principal things in plant life, such as the birth of the plant, its growth, struggles, work, marriage customs, offspring, death, and many other vital topics. One-half of the book is devoted to the physiological processes which are so nearly akin to those of man. Since the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of inheritance, marvelous results have been obtained by plant and animal breeders which make us believe that man is on the threshold of utilizing these laws with such exactness as to produce offspring with just those characteristics that are desirable. Dr. Ganong discusses the vital questions of plant reproduction and breeding with all the light that modern research has thrown upon them. About the much discussed question of sex he says that it is a matter of mechanism, and exists not for the sake of the formation of offspring (which can be accomplished simply by buds, cell-division, etc.) but for giving offspring a more certain and better start in life. "In nature at large sexual differences are prominent rather than profound." The body cells are so entirely a thing apart from the reproductive cells that Weismann and others assert that there is positively no transmission of acquired characteristics. "The reproductive cells, however, are directly affected by external conditions."

The last chapter treats somewhat inadequately of "The Principal Groups into which Plants naturally fall, whether by Relationship or Habit."

"The Living Plant" is not suitable for a text book as the results of the experiments are all given and there is nothing left for the student to discover, but it could be most helpful used as supplementary reading.

**DEUTSCHES LERN UND LESEBUCH.** By W. E. Mosher and Florence G. Jenney. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

The aim of this excellent text-book is to make the student read and speak immediately. Each lesson begins with text of increasing difficulty whose material is used for grammatical instruction, exercises and vocabulary. The earlier "stories" are unnecessarily dull, but matters look up towards the end.

**THE OPENING DOOR.** By Justus Miles Forman. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.30 net.

Mr. Forman holds a brief for Equal Suffrage—which he spells with capitals and whose necessity he presents with remarkable tact. Every type of New York suffragist is described with disarming frankness.

There is no time lost in preaching but some arguments and their answers are visualized somewhat disturbingly. A charming love story provides the necessary opposition interest, since the young man in the case is conservative and is jealous of the heroine's interest in The Cause, but his fears are so easily swept away that, really, the dramatic obstacle is not quite big enough. Quite a refreshing story this, and readable in spite of the note of propaganda.

**MINIMUM ESSENTIALS.** Sheets of Graded Questions in Arithmetic and Language. By Thomas E. Thompson. New York: Ginn & Company. \$1.00 for package of 500 sheets of Oral Test and Study Papers; 90 cents for package of Written Test Papers.

The Superintendent of Schools of Leominster, Massachusetts, has devised these recitation sheets in variety, applying on graded work in arithmetic through Advanced Denominate numbers, and in language on correct usage, pronunciation, punctuation and parts of speech. They are an aid to accuracy and speed.

**FOUNDATION STONES TO HAPPINESS AND SUCCESS.** By James Allen. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents net.

Mr. Allen's book is practical, stimulating, suggestive. The basic principles of life, he says, are duty, honesty, economy, liberality, and self-control. Sound Methods arise from application of these principles. True Actions spring from sound methods. True Speech and Equal Mindness end in Good Results. Lovers of Mr. Allen's "As A Man Thinketh" will be glad to read this little volume.

**LITERARY BREVITIES.** Selected and edited by John G. Wight. New York: D. C. Heath & Company. \$1.50.

For the writer and the speaker in search of reinforcement for his pen and tongue this storehouse from a lifetime of reading is a valuable help. Under such captions as "Admiration," "Benefits," "Childhood," "Discretion," "Energy," "Fools," "Lawyers," "Names," "Superstition," "Women," the editor has gathered references from a thousand sources. For purposes of quotation or as a personal stimulant the book should be at every reader's elbow.

**SCIENCE FROM AN EASY CHAIR.** By Sir Ray Lankester. New York: Henry Holt & Company. \$2.00 net.

This book is a compilation of articles published in the "Daily Telegraph." The subjects of the papers, thirty-one in number, have no connection, varying from "A Day in the Overland" to "The Secret of a Terrible Disease." Each is written in a bright, chatty style, and contains interesting, reliable matter. But one does not usually buy a large and expensive book just to get nibbles of information, however attractively given. If the articles were classified and printed in several volumes of moderate price, they would better meet the needs of readers of popular scientific articles.



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### Art Opportunities in Kansas City

The Western Gallery of Art, located in the Library Building of Kansas City, Missouri, contains one hundred representative examples of antique and renaissance sculpture reproduced in marble, bronze, terra cotta and plaster, including typical examples of the various phases of development of Greek art from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period. These are placed in the gallery, assembly hall and corridor of the upper floor of the building.

The collection of paintings consists of reproductions in oil by the best copyists of Europe of sixty-three works of the masters of the various schools of painting from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century. Many of these copies are identical in size with the originals and are colored with great fidelity. The majority were chosen under the direction of connoisseurs and artists while a few were reproduced expressly for the collection. One copy, that of the Madonna Enthroned of Bellini, is more than a century old. Great care has been taken in framing and in many cases the frames are exact copies.

The collection of paintings is supplemented by over six hundred carbon photographs of masterpieces.

The catalogue of the gallery contains valuable notes descriptive of the more important productions together with brief biographies of the artists.

### Efficiencygrams

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I can do good right here; when I can do better then I shall advance.

October 12

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October 13

Stand on your own feet. Other people are using theirs.

October 14

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October 15

Delight in goodness; work for righteousness.

October 16

Trust in God; have confidence in yourself.

October 17

Cultivate enjoyment of little things. Have you ever had to amuse an invalid by relating the nothings of the day? If you have you know their possibilities.

## Personalialia

The advance announcement for the winter program of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences for its first season contains many familiar Chautauqua names. This development of extension teaching in the City of New York was described in The Chautauquan Newsmagazine of September 20. The list includes: Mr. Alexander T. Van Laer, six lectures on "Painting;" Mr. J. B. Stoughton Holborn, six illustrated lectures on "Art in Daily Life;" Prof. George A. Coe, "Religion and Human Nature;" Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge, "Ideals of Progress;" Prof. Edward T. Devine, "The Abolition of Poverty;" Prof. E. L. Thorndike, "Animal Psychology;" Toyokichi Iyenaga, six illustrated lectures on "Oriental Capitals;" Prof. Jerome Hall Raymond, five illustrated lectures on "European Capitals and Their Social Significance;" Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, six lectures on "European Rulers: Their Modern Significance;" Miss Anna Barrows, six demonstration lectures on "Cookery;" Prof. Patty S.

Hill, six lectures on "The Significance of Work and Play in Child Life;" Mr. Charles L. Harrington, three illustrated lectures on "Recent Discoveries in Astro-Physics;" Mr. Francis Wilson, "The Eugene Field I Knew;" Miss Marguerite Merington, "Heroines of Fiction;" Prof. Stockton Axson, "The Nature and Uses of Poetry;" Mr. Clayton Hamilton, "The Drama of Today;" Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd, "Cecelia de Noel;" Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, "Chantecler." Mr. Edmund A. Jahn is the basso member of the University Vocal Quartet; Mr. Reinald Warrenrath, baritone, gives a song recital, and Miss Marie Stoddart, soprano will also be heard in a recital. Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette will give six lecture recitals on "Music in Its Relation to Life."

Kindergartners are particularly interested in the possible developments of the Montessori system and the Montessori theories are prominently before the kindergarten meetings. In comparing Froebelian and Montessori methods, Prof. Earl Barnes, Director of the De-

partment of Pedagogy in the Chautauqua Summer Schools, attempts to place Montessori historically. Wilderspin, Froebel, Seguin, Montessori is his order.

The introductory addresses of a winter Sunday morning series on the subject of Christian Unity at the Mt. Morris Baptist Church, New York City, are given (October 12) by Bishop Charles D. Williams, (October 19) President W. H. P. Faunce. The series continues to May 17. Among other speakers are: Rev. Frederick Lynch, Owen R. Lovejoy, Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross.

## Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. *Historical Sketch* of the "Home Rule for Ireland" movement.
2. *Debate* on Philippine independence.
3. *Reading* of article on Mr. Bryan's Chautauqua work in the Outlook for September 27, 1913.
4. *Map Talk.* Balkan boundaries a year ago and now.

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